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1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK		
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3	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	,	
4	V.		23 Cr. 016 (JHR)
5	SERGEY SHESTAKOV,		
6	Defendant		Conference
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8		Δ	New York, N.Y.
9			January 27, 2025 2:34 p.m.
10			2.34 p.m.
11	Before:		
12	HON. JENNIFER H. REARDEN,		
13			District Judge
14	APPEARANCES		
15	DANIELLE R. SASSOON United States Attor:	nev for the	
16	Southern District o BY: OLGA ZVEROVICH	_	
17	REBECCA DELL AMANDA C. WEINGARTEN		
18	Assistant United St		
19	GLAVIN PLLC Attorneys for Defendant		
20	BY: RITA MARIE GLAVIN KATHERINE E. PETRIN		
21	LEO KORMAN		
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1 (Case called)

MS. ZVEROVICH: Good afternoon, your Honor. Olga Zverovich, Rebecca Dell, and Amanda Weingarten for the United States.

THE COURT: Hello.

MS. GLAVIN: For Mr. Shestakov, Rita Glavin with my colleagues Katherine Petrino and Leo Korman, along with my client Sergey Shestakov.

THE COURT: Good afternoon. Please be seated.

Ms. Glavin, we're here on your application.

MS. GLAVIN: Yes, your Honor. I've had some time over the weekend to consider Mr. Olson's declaration. And I also conferred this morning with Mr. Fokin's counsel in anticipation of the conference and here's where I'm at and what I'd like the Court -- propose that the Court do.

Mr. Shestakov for some time has wanted Mr. Fokin's testimony, and we are at a point where we can get it and he's willing to do it. And we learned that for the first time in December.

We have consulted with local counsel in Dubai and there is no -- we are certain that there is no requirement that we submit letters rogatory. This is a defense request. It is a Russian citizen voluntarily appearing without court process or the need for a court order requesting assistance.

But from what we take from the government's

January 22nd, and the affidavit of Mr. Olson, is that the government OIA, the Office of International Affairs, which is within the criminal division of the Justice Department, has a policy that prosecutors, they're not going to let this team participate in the deposition unless an MLA request is made or we go through the process of letters rogatory.

Because of the importance of Mr. Fokin's testimony, because the whole case could hinge on that, what I would like to do, because I think there are unanswered questions in Mr. Olson's declaration. What I would like is for the Court to direct that Mr. Olson and the prosecution team confer with defense counsel this week on this issue. Because what I would like to understand from Mr. Olson is, first, where he states in at the end of his declaration that

What I would like to understand from Mr. Olson is what were the circumstances of those cases. Because I'm guessing that those cases did not involve a defendant who had been charged, who would be calling them -- if would be a defense witness, a private witness, that the witness is voluntarily coming to UAE and that witness has exculpatory information, that is, information that there was not a sanctions violation, that the witness's testimony would not be used to prove up a

case against on behalf of the United States Government. But rather, is coming to say the government got this wrong. And that's the reason he's coming.

And that what I told the government and what I, you know, two years ago, and then what I told my company's counsel when they asked me about it this summer, is that this is not what happened. This was done on behalf of En+, Rusal, and this was legal as far as their perspective. I would like to understand that from a discussion with Mr. Olson. That's the first part.

The second part is if we do letters rogatory, we make application to the Court, we do letters rogatory, I want to understand that process as well. Because I know this came up in *United States v. Fargesen*, the case in front of Judge Preska, we looked at the docket on that case. And I want to understand with him, you know, what the differences are, not differences are.

The second thing I would like to know in talking to Mr. Olson is, because I don't want to spin my wheels, if he's telling me no way no how this is going to happen, and I consult with my counsel who I've been talking with in Dubai to get his perspective on this, which is entirely aligned with the government's, if I speak to Mr. Olson and he says, Rita, it may be able to happen in Cyprus or Turkey, in which case this is what you should do, I would like to understand from him if

there are alternatives in his experience dealing with the specific facts that we are facing here. Which is why I reached out to Mr. Fokin's counsel this morning to see.

While Mr. Fokin, understanding what the time schedule was, for him and when the trial was and, yes, he was willing to come here as soon as he could work it with my schedule and with his attorney's schedule.

THE COURT: Here, I'm sorry, who are you referring to was willing to come here?

MS. GLAVIN: No, not willing to come here because the government isn't promising him safe passage. And even if the government promised him safe passage, what he's made clear and is in my affidavit from December 17th is he doesn't trust the government, among a bunch of reasons that they got this wrong.

So he's not willing to come here. But the question is understanding the importance of his testimony, understanding it may be able to get done in another place, I would like to explore that with Mr. Olson. It's why I raised it with Mr. Fokin's counsel this morning. Mr. Fokin is in Russia right now as far as I know. So it takes him a little time to get in touch with him. But he assured me that he would relay that and see what he could get back.

So that, your Honor, is how I would propose to proceed, because I want to get this done in the most efficient way possible. I did not want to give up the February 3rd date

for a host of reasons, because everyone was available and we could keep the pressure on everybody. And I also bought a plane ticket. But -- nonrefundable. But the reality is, from what I'm reading in the government's papers, their practices and procedures at the Justice Department say we're not going to let them do this. And this is what's going to have to happen. And if it means that the letters rog might be enough and if it means that it's coming from the defense, because I think how the request is made is also particularly important. And I want to raise that with Mr. Olson. How we phrase it in a letters rogatory to make it quite clear what we understand he would testify to, that he is coming willingly with affidavits, not just from myself but maybe perhaps from his counsel, could that make a difference?

Secondly, I'm concerned about the government's MLA request and what that would look like going to UAE. And my concern about that and not seeing it before its transmitted to UAE is that this is entirely a defense request. It's a proffer of what we believe he will say based on representations to us by his counsel, based on representations that En+, his outside counsel at Boies Schiller has told us, he has, you know, reiterated to them when they interviewed him this summer given -- knowing what the importance was.

MLA requests, in my experience, and it is drawn upon my time at the Justice Department, are written in a certain way

that don't necessarily layout what the defense is doing and what the defense case is, in a way that we would lay it out.

And because this is our request, that's something I would also like to pose to Mr. Olson.

So that's where we stand on this and sort of the proposal I'm putting forward to the Court to try to get this done.

THE COURT: Did the government know about these new ideas before coming in here this afternoon or?

MS. GLAVIN: No, your Honor. I literally -- this has all happened over the course of our talking internally this morning, me talking to Mr. Shestakov outside the courtroom for the first time about this. He's been aware of this, of where we were at on Friday. And me taking some time to talk with my team this morning.

But I think that these are, to me, reasonable proposals to try and get through this. And I'm happy, if the government wants to consult with me outside now, I'm happy to do that and take a break.

THE COURT: Ms. Zverovich, do you wish to give me your reaction now? Would you like to confer with Ms. Glavin? I have thoughts of my own, but I would like to hear from you first.

MS. ZVEROVICH: Your Honor, I think the government is prepared to give the Court its reaction.

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First, as the Court knows from the correspondence that the government has submitted, we have conferred extensively with OIA and we have conferred with the state department with respect to this. And I think the papers set forth the full set of facts relevant to this issue, which is that it remains the position of OIA and the state department that the defendant is required to submit a request for approval to the UAE in order to be able to conduct this Rule 15 deposition. The customary way, and this is on the state department's website for such a defense request, is a letters rogatory.

That is separate from the MLA process. The MLA process is required in order for the government to be able to participate in the deposition of Mr. Fokin. And the government has acted expeditiously in finalizing that MLA. And its currently -- it's been signed by OIA. It is pending translation and that process is underway.

The MLA process is a diplomatic process between the executive branches of two different governments, from the U.S. government to the UAE. It is a process in which private parties and defense counsel do not play a role. And, therefore, we would submit, your Honor, that it would be improper for the defendant to inspect this MLA or to ask Director Olson any questions.

To the extent there are any additional issues that need to be answered, we think the declaration is fulsome, but

to the extent there are any additional questions, we're happy to try to get additional information from OIA. But we submit it would not be proper to allow the defense to inspect the MLA.

That said, we do represent to the Court that the MLA accurately summarizes all of the charges in this case. It attaches the Court's order granting the Rule 15 deposition, which sets out the relevance of Fokin's testimony. It explains that it's a defense initiated request and that the government is seeking authorization to participate in the deposition. And as I said, your Honor, that request is pending translation to Arabic currently.

THE COURT: All right. Is it your position then that it would be -- again, I have my own thoughts -- but that it would be improper to have Ms. Glavin interact directly with Mr. Olson?

MS. ZVEROVICH: Correct, your Honor. That is our position.

THE COURT: Okay. Is there any precedent for a defendant in a criminal case to -- what is the precedent, Ms. Glavin?

MS. GLAVIN: Your Honor, my understanding is Mr. Olson is a DOJ lawyer. He can participate on any phone call and interact with us in the same way that the AUSAs interact with us. My experience has also been that defense lawyers can reach out to OIA as well when they have questions about the process.

There is no harm, no foul here. Mr. Olson doesn't want to answer questions, he doesn't have to answer the questions. So I don't see any prejudice to them.

Secondly, with respect to being able to see the MLA, my understanding, it's not a secret document. It's a document using, as I understand it, public information from the case. I don't know why the government wouldn't want to share that with the Court and with defense counsel given our interest is in making this happen.

I don't want to wordsmith it because -THE COURT: Well, that's good.

MS. GLAVIN: Yeah, I don't have the time to wordsmith it. But what I do want to do is make sure there are certain points in there. And so that's another reason I want to look at it.

The last is with respect to letters rogatory. When your Honor was asking had we raised this with the government before we came here. We certainly put in the papers we were willing to consider that -- doing that and going through the process if it could expedite things.

And Mr. Olson is very experienced, I don't question that. We overlapped together at the department. Which is why I think it would be very helpful to get -- to have the discussion with him about if we were to propose and be able to get Mr. Fokin to agree to appear in Cyprus or in Istanbul, what

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kind of assistance we could get from OIA to make that happen expeditiously.

One of the things is, and we cited a bunch of these cases in our last letter, but it would be extraordinarily helpful, you know, the Court has already directed us to confer in good faith in making sure that we can try to get this done expeditiously. And having Mr. Olson participate on those conversations, because I am guessing this is probably one of the first times that this prosecution team has dealt with an issue like this. And this, certainly from my perspective on the defense side, I have not asked for Rule 15 before. know it fairly well from the government side. But I do think having somebody from OIA who does it on a regular basis and routinely advises prosecutors about what they can and cannot do, and I think when defense counsel has letters rogatory and I can, you know, I can ask around among my colleagues on the defense side about this, I think they had been able to engage with OIA. It's very difficult for us to get a phone call back.

So when your Honor issued an order granting the Rule 15, we, you know, promptly reached out to get court reporter services. We have tried to get in touch with the U.S. Embassy so that we can get someone available to do the oath. We've had difficulties getting a response back to them, but I think the government could help on that tremendously.

THE COURT: I'm not going to direct the government to

1 do that.

MS. GLAVIN: To assist us?

THE COURT: To assist you in getting someone to administer the oath?

MS. GLAVIN: No. To make reasonable efforts to assist us, yes. There is case law, your Honor, and I think it may have been in Judge Preska's decision, but it also may have been in either the *Vallar* case or there was a case recently by Judge Cronan. But certainly for the government to make reasonable efforts to be in touch with the consulate to assist the defense in arranging it.

and Alexandre. I have already directed the government to act in good faith. You cited Mashinsky and Alexandre and I don't see them as supporting a request to direct the government to act to do anything in particular. And Mashinsky, Judge Koeltl declined to direct the government to take any specific actions, and that's what Judge Cronan did in the Alexandre case as well.

MS. GLAVIN: But I think, your Honor, what we're asking for is direct them to make reasonable efforts. Not to do X, Y and Z, but to make reasonable efforts.

THE COURT: And reasonable efforts, again, to?

MS. GLAVIN: Help us in arranging to get in touch with the counsel's office -- the consular's office.

THE COURT: No, I've already directed them to act in

good faith throughout this process. And I'm not going to direct them to do anything specific. I don't think there's a basis for that and I don't think it's appropriate. And I do want to also say that we are -- and I'm considering it, but we're going pretty far afield from the case law here on your request for more information from Mr. Olson.

Judges in this district regularly consider the government's representations about OIA guidance, and I went beyond that here. So in the Menendez case, for example, Judge Stein accepted the government's representations about OIA guidance and he did it, you know, he accepted the government's representations as credible even against the defendant's affidavit to the contrary. I don't have that here. That was also the case in Mashinsky with Judge Koeltl and in Alexandre with Judge Cronan. In all of those cases, those judges accepted the government's representations about what the government was hearing from OIA. Now, I went beyond that here and I directed that OIA provide a declaration. We have that now.

I am not opposed to asking Mr. Olson to address some additional matters in a supplemental declaration, but I'm not going to order him or condone in any way or put my *imprimatur* on a joint phone call with you where you can question Mr. Olson directly.

If you want to try to do that yourself, I guess

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there's nothing stopping you. But that's not going to come from me.

So if would you like to talk to government now or you can say out loud again what you would like Mr. Olson to address that you don't believe he's already covered. Let's see what the government's position would be on having him speak to those additional questions. I mean, one that I have in mind is he could address the propriety or impropriety about the MLA being shared with defense counsel.

Ms. Zverovich, is the government on board with what I'm saying at this point, or what is your position?

MS. ZVEROVICH: One moment, your Honor.

Your Honor, generally, yes, I will say with respect to sharing the MLA, the government did speak with OIA about this very issue this morning and I'm happy to relay what they conveyed.

THE COURT: I think you did. Did you already say that they do not consider that to be appropriate to share it, correct?

MS. ZVEROVICH: Correct, your Honor.

THE COURT: I'm saying if we're going to have Mr. Olson address additional questions, why not have him direct that one also.

MS. ZVEROVICH: Understood, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Ms. Glavin, I know you have

concerns that Mr. Olson might not realize some important facts and circumstances here that, in your view, distinguish this request for a deposition from others that might have come up.

But I take it you want to know from him directly that he has considered the exact situation here.

Okay. So can you articulate that again what the question would be?

MS. GLAVIN: Sure, your Honor. With respect to that, just simply where it is a defense request, where it is a witness who's non-UAE, voluntarily and willingly coming to the UAE. And it is not to give testimony for a prosecution, but for the defense.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. GLAVIN: And then to the extent -- and to the extent it is also what will his experience with Cyprus and Turkey, which we may be able to do as well.

THE COURT: Meaning how would the process differ and would it potentially be faster if the deposition took place in Cyprus or Turkey?

MS. GLAVIN: Yeah. And have they dealt with sanctions as well. And then I think the last is to the extent -- one of the other questions I had, is it simply said

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What does that mean? If a country who doesn't have an

MLA treaty, which UAE does not have with the U.S., which is one of the reasons we were focused on UAE is because there is not a ratified MLA between them. And as I understood it from the government's initial submission, the MLA is discretionary. But internal policies say even if you don't have the MLA, DOJ or OIA wants the prosecutors to do it.

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why would the prosecutors be prohibited even if they participate remotely?

THE COURT: Remotely meaning they would plug in by Teams or Zoom?

MS. GLAVIN: Yeah, meaning they would be on U.S. soil, that we fully intend to go personally to the UAE to the deposition because we're going to have documents. It's going to be easier that way. But for the government to be able to participate doing it in their office, you know, at 26 Fed, if there is no response.

THE COURT: Ms. Zverovich.

MS. ZVEROVICH: Your Honor, we addressed several of these. With respect to the last, Mr. Olson's declaration makes clear that with respect to the government's ability to participate, a formal MLA request is required and it's required for it to be approved to the UAE prior to the government's

participation in any way in this deposition. And that would be a violation of UAE sovereignty for the United States to participate in this deposition without getting that approval.

THE COURT: Do you read that to -- I don't think he addressed virtual participation. Do you read that to extend to virtual participation?

If not, perhaps he could answer that question directly.

MS. GLAVIN: He did make a representation, your Honor, about not being able to participate remotely.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. GLAVIN: But I think it was with respect to OIE's policy.

MS. ZVEROVICH: Your Honor, it's actually in paragraph 13 of Mr. Olson's declaration. Which sets forth the requirements for the government to be able to participate. And it says that the UAE authorities have explained to OIA, that this, the MLA requirement, applies regardless of which party initiates the deposition, whether the deposition occurs in person or remotely, via telephone or video conference.

THE COURT: All right. Well, that question has been answered then. So we don't need to go back to him on that.

MS. ZVEROVICH: Your Honor, I will also say that the government believes its inappropriate to pose additional hypothetical questions about other countries to OIA. This is

the first time the government is hearing Cyprus. I think at the very least the defense should be required to represent that Mr. Fokin is willing to travel to any of these countries before we go down this rabbit hole.

THE COURT: I agree.

MS. GLAVIN: I agree with that, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Ms. Glavin, so you can put that in writing.

MS. GLAVIN: Yes, once we confer, yes.

THE COURT: So by my count, we have four additional questions. I do want to make sure that the two sides come to ground on what the questions are before they relay to Mr. Olson, because we're not doing a third round of this. This is it. So I want to make sure that there's agreement to the maximum possible extent on what he's going to be answering this time.

Ms. Zverovich, when do you think Mr. Olson, you may have to check with him, could come through with a supplemental declaration?

MS. ZVEROVICH: Your Honor, considering that we'll need some time to confer with respect to the set of questions, we would say -- we would ask for ten days.

THE COURT: Well, now we confront the question about trial and Ms. Glavin's request for a brief adjournment and what is meant by brief. The government has pointed out I believe a

willingness to consent to a brief adjournment noting, not unreasonably, that it doesn't know what is meant by brief.

So let's get into that now. Wait a second, I do have to say, Ms. Glavin.

MS. GLAVIN: Yes.

THE COURT: That in my view you waited too long to do this, and I'm unhappy about it. And this is not even the first time. So in your declaration you say that you made several attempts to contact Mr. Fokin during February and March of 2024. In February and March of 2024, until the end of March, we were set to go to trial in June. That was too late to start the process for a trial in June. So that's the first time you waited too long.

Not to mention that that was already more than a year after the case was indicted. We're now at two years since this case has been indicted. Then you say that counsel for Entinformed you that if the Court authorized a deposition, the company would make best efforts to make Mr. Fokin available, but the motion wasn't brought until mid November. Twice you asked to adjourn the briefing schedule.

It shouldn't have played out that way. I'm going to consider the adjournment request, but I think that this has not -- you should have started this earlier.

MS. GLAVIN: Can I just walk through, your Honor, chronology, just to make my record.

THE COURT: Yes. And I would like to know, by the way, exactly when did you find out that Mr. Fokin would be unavailable to come to trial here?

MS. GLAVIN: In December. I think we filed -- I think we learned a few days before we filed our reply brief.

THE COURT: All right.

MS. GLAVIN: So, your Honor, the chronology went as this. We did not know anything about what would be the government process for this. Okay. We did not know that it would take them months to do this. We thought this could be done relatively quickly.

Particularly, Mr. Fokin, one, was he willing to come to the U.S.; or, two, would he go to, you know, another country in which the government could more easily get approvals.

So we put the government on notice six months before the trial that we may try to get a Rule 15 deposition. But the issue that we had was all we had from Mr. Fokin was what the government had produced in their border report.

THE COURT: Excuse me, the what?

MS. GLAVIN: In the border report from when he had been stopped.

THE COURT: Oh.

MS. GLAVIN: So he had been stopped in 2021. We knew that the border report wasn't going to be enough to get a Rule 15 granted.

We reached out repeatedly to Mr. Fokin in February and in March. Called repeatedly. Reached out through written electronic message. And we got nowhere. To find out if he would come here. So it was unclear, A, if we would have to do a Rule 15 at that point. Because we repeatedly could not get in touch with them, with Mr. Fokin.

We then were in touch with En+'s counsel as we were getting ready for trial. And because En -- I viewed it as I could no longer get in touch with Mr. Fokin directly because once I engaged with En+'s counsel, I took that under the ethics rules to mean I couldn't contact him directly and had to work through En+'s counsel. En+'s counsel at Boies Schiller told me that they were taking steps, things would take time. They did not know what Mr. Fokin would testify to.

So at this point in time I did not know what he would say, if he would come to the United States, and I was on regular phone conversations with Boies Schiller on this issue.

Boies Schiller was also seeking trying to get information from the company. Once the trial date got adjourned, I think that they met with him. I think from the government's notes is that En+'s counsel met with Mr. Fokin and I think the government had also made requests of En+'s counsel from their end. And that they took a trip to Russia. And they then met, they met with Mr. Fokin, and then En+'s counsel met with the government and proffered to the government what they

had learned, what Mr. Fokin told them. The government then provided those notes from that conversation to the defense in July on the eve of the August trial.

So up until that point, A, we did not know precisely what he was going to testify to. Other than what he said at the border years -- three years earlier, which wasn't going to be good enough for me to get a Rule 15 from the Court. And I knew that from the case law. B, then the question was would he be willing to come to the United States and would he be unavailable, which we did not know.

After -- so the government produced these *Brady* notes to us in July right about the same time asked for an adjournment of the August trial date. We then had -- I had numerous discussions with En+'s counsel because we were also discussing with the government getting documents from En+.

After the trial got adjourned, I continued talking to En+'s counsel about we need to know if he will testify. And what En+'s counsel said repeatedly is we are trying to obtain counsel for him and we are trying to get the company to get individual counsel for him. We waited, probably five to six weeks, waiting for Mr. Fokin to get counsel who could advise him and so that we would be able to present to the Court, is he unavailable, would he be willing to go to the United States or another country, and what would that look like. Otherwise, I didn't have the ability to make a Rule 15 motion.

So this is something we had been working on for months.

THE COURT: I understand that all of that takes time, but my problem is by your own admission in your declaration, you didn't start this process until February or March of 2024, more than a year after the case was indicted, and not very long before the trial that was scheduled at that point.

So I get that all of this back and forth takes time, but what were you doing the first year?

MS. GLAVIN: The first year, your Honor.

THE COURT: Yeah, in terms of Mr. Fokin and his deposition.

MS. GLAVIN: Your Honor, we were -- we did not think Mr. Fokin would testify. And what we were getting from the government is that it wouldn't have been good for us. So it was a lot of back and forth and discussion with our team. Do I wish now knowing that a -- what Mr. Fokin was going to testify to with detail is exactly what we've been saying all along, and that the company would make reasonable efforts to do it, absolutely not. It took months for that. I never dreamed it would take as long as it was going to take. Ever.

THE COURT: You were talking to the government in 2023 about --

MS. GLAVIN: We raised -- we asked them about Fokin. We were actually asking them about Fokin's devices. Part of

the issue, we did not -- Fokin's devices, there were issues with them as we went through them because we were like who is Fokin talking to. And before I was going to start making representations to the Court in putting affidavits together, I wanted to know. And then I subsequently learned it took a long time to learn they don't have full images of Mr. Fokin's devices.

But, yes, we were going through that. We were translating documents. We did not actually get, your Honor — the government produced to us some translations. We did not find, except through our own translations that were of a Russian document and a French document — and I think I called it the proverbial needle in the haystack in discovery. We did not get those translations probably until a year into the case. And those translations also informed us going to Fokin when it became clear to us Arena Lazaru was very much tied to En+ and Rusal.

THE COURT: Were they required to provide those translations?

MS. GLAVIN: I think, your Honor, if you're going to put Brady front of us, they should have done that. For instance, if the government had provided to me the e-mail that they got, two e-mails they got, in May and June of 2022 from an FBI analyst, attaching documents, including some of the ones that the French and Russian one. If they had provided that in

the Rule 16 discovery when they should have, that would have helped short circuit things. They didn't provide that to us until July of 2024. And that had been sitting in their files, that they had those documents.

So, yes, if I had been on the case, and I was the government, and I knew in the discovery that there was a French document and a Russian document that I had not given the defense translations for that were entirely exculpatory to their case, yeah, I would have tried to make translations available to them, or pointed them to them.

THE COURT: How much an adjournment are you looking for?

MS. GLAVIN: I don't know right now until I get -until I get some type of information from, you know, Mr. Olson
on this. And typically, because I need to do -- now I'm going
to do a letters rogatory to the extent it will expedite the
process. But what I think we should do is come back for a
status conference. I mean, I've talked to Mr. Shestakov with
this -- about this at length. And, particularly, where we are
today, which is that the hold up in this, is I can go do this
deposition tomorrow. Defense can do the deposition tomorrow.
The issue is because there is no law, there is no treaty, there
is no statute that says I need a letters rog to go take this
deposition.

This is OIA saying, well, it's customary for defense

lawyers to do that. There is no law requiring it. But the issue here is what DOJ's internal processes are and what they're being told by the state department about what they can and cannot do. That's the issue here. And I don't think any of this would have been delayed if that could have been done.

And I will say, my experience with OIA, although it's dated, is that, and I said this to the government, they can make the sun and the moon move when the government needs a deposition done of somebody that they need to get done quickly in a Rule 15.

THE COURT:

MS. GLAVIN: So the issue is, your Honor, I don't know --

then are there other places it can be done? That's what I want Mr. Olson to work with the government on so that we can propose this to Mr. Fokin and get this done.

THE COURT: Well, first, you're going to confirm in writing that Mr. Fokin is willing to appear in Cyprus, and/or Turkey.

MS. GLAVIN: Yes.

1 THE COURT: All right.

MS. GLAVIN: As soon as I hear back from Mr. Nadler.

I posed that today, he would take it to Mr. Fokin.

THE COURT: Is Mr. Nadler at a firm?

MS. GLAVIN: I think he is. But he's in Miami and I can't -- hold on.

I don't think you would recognize the firm. It's Stumphauzer Kolaya Nadler & Sloman.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Ms. Zverovich.

MS. ZVEROVICH: Yes, your Honor. Your Honor, if I may just briefly correct the record and set out the government's position.

The government's position is that the defendant very much dragged his feet with respect to this Rule 15 deposition. In the very first discovery production in this case, which was made in early February of 2023, the government produced to the defense a statement that Mr. Fokin made during a border stop in 2021. And the substance of that statement is materially the same, which is that he said that this contract with Spectrum at issue in this case was the business of En+. So the defendant has been on notice of that statement since early February of 2023.

The defendant then in January of 2024, so almost a year after getting that information in discovery, advised the

government by e-mail that he intended to file a motion in the next few weeks seeking a Rule 15 deposition of Mr. Fokin. That motion was not filed until nine months later, your Honor.

So that is the record in this case. And so had the defendant pursued this deposition and filed a letter rogatory request a year, almost two years ago at this point, we would not be in this situation. And so while the government, as we said in our letter, do not oppose a brief adjournment of the trial date in order to allow this process to play out, we do think it should be brief, your Honor.

And further, as we stated in our letter, this case involves the testimony of multiple out-of-state witnesses, who require their travel to be arranged, etc. And so we would ask the Court, it would be important for us to have some certainly with respect to the trial date.

THE COURT: Absolutely. We're not going to adjourn sine die.

MS. ZVEROVICH: Thank you, your Honor.

MS. GLAVIN: If I might be heard briefly on this, your Honor. One is with respect to what is required to make a Rule 15 motion. We did not have -- and we did not know literally until December I think it was 15th or 16th and we filed our motion on the 17th. We asked for extra time on that reply because we had been told that Mr. Nadler had been retained, that En+ had retained him for Mr. Fokin. But we still didn't

have answers to our questions. The Rule 15 would have been denied and we did not know he would be unavailable.

With respect to of course we knew and were on notice when we got the border report, but that doesn't make you make your Rule 15 motion then and there.

We, subsequently, going through the discovery, saw other things that we thought would be able to be in a position to corroborate the testimony and things that we found on our own that would corroborate the testimony. But just because you get the discovery -- and I might add, the discovery, we still are getting the discovery even now. More keeps coming across the transom.

But the defense doesn't make a Rule 15 motion right away because you don't know that he's even not going to come to the United States. In fact, we had some hope that perhaps he might come to the United States and none of this would have been necessary. But whether or not we were going to call him in our case in chief and seek this out, certainly was not something that we decided was a number of months.

And when we informed the government about that in January, we fully expected that we would be able to get in touch with Mr. Fokin one way or another, through phones, through e-mails. And then there is also the issue of Mr. Fokin's visa having been revoked at the government's request, which is something that we did not learn about and we

got in discovery. I think sometime in 2024 we got the papers. So it just isn't, as the government presents, that you automatically do this.

And, second, with respect to the prejudice to the government, there is no, in our view, prejudice with respect to them. They waited — they investigated this case for two years, at least two years before they brought it. And the amount of discovery, you know, we were told several times they were done with it. And they weren't and there were a lot of stuff missing. There were problems and there was, you know, I've had — I've said my piece on this, but there was egregious belated Brady disclosures to us that were critical.

We have also learned new things. Your Honor now has in front of her our motion from learning that Mr. McGonigal had a relationship with the CIA after he retired from the FBI. That was just in text messages that we got in December.

With respect to prejudice to them, almost all of the government witnesses are law enforcement in this case. You're going to have Mr. Neza, who's a cooperator who can testify.

There is someone I've identified as a defense witness that the government learned about recently and I think they want to call her in her case in chief. But these are law enforcement officials, the people who had the interviews of Mr. Shestakov. These are the people who are going to be putting in the text messages. This is a document driven case. This is what those

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law enforcement agents do. They can come here when they're told to come here, to the extent they're not testifying some place else. But the vast majority of witnesses in this case are going to be law enforcement.

I've, you know, asked the government about who the witnesses are. I'm not getting, you know, responses. We have not received, we're now two weeks from trial, we have not received any 3500 material for the witnesses because they wanted to wait to see what your Honor was going to do on the adjournment. But I expect that the 3500 material is going to be extremely voluminous. And the one thing is, I can't agree to stipulations until I see what the 3500 material -- a number of stipulations until I see the 3500 material. So that factors into it as well. But the prejudice actually is, to me, is if Mr. Fokin -- and Mr. Shestakov does not have his testimony. There is not -- this is a circumstantial case. There will not be a witness from the government that is going to take the witness stand and say I committed these crimes, here's how we did it. Here are the text messages and I did it with Mr. Shestakov. That's -- it's unusual for government to be in that position. But it's not unusual when my client didn't violate the sanctions. That's why they don't have that witness.

Most of this case is going to come in through text messages or communications they had with Mr. Fokin, which is

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why his testimony could not be more critical. Because they're not going to have anybody explain what Mr. Fokin or know what Mr. Fokin was talking about or what he said.

Charlie McGonigal is not going to be a witness in this case, but they're going to be putting his text messages in with no one to be able to explain what those text messages meant with my client or what they meant with Mr. Fokin. There will be a number of documents that will come in that Mr. Fokin received from Mr. McGonigal as they related to what we've told the Court we believe really happened here. Which is that Mr. McGonigal got Mr. Fokin business intelligence information, so that En+ Rusal could make decisions about a business dispute and ultimate lawsuit that was filed in the U.K., including information, and you'll see this in the text messages, about Atomyze, which made its way into the lawsuit that they filed, about Interros, I-N-T-E-R-R-O-S, about a company called SinBridge. All of that was used by En+/Rusal when they filed the lawsuit against Potanin for its misuse of Nornickel for its assets.

So the prejudice to the government is getting these FBI agents in who did the seizures, who did the extractions from the phones. They will likely have a summary witness and they will create a big Excel spreadsheet to try to argue this is what happened.

With respect to -- and then they will have Agron Neza

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who has no personal knowledge of what this transaction was with Spectrum, but was Mr. McGonigal's business partner. So the prejudice to the government, with all due respect, is these FBI agents and law enforcement can make themselves available because that's what they do. If this were all civilian witnesses, civilian cooperating witnesses, etc., that might be another thing. But this is a different type of case.

The prejudice to Mr. Shestakov is this is his life. And the more information that we have gotten in this case, and particularly from the government in the last eight months, has been amongst the most critical information that we have. we have also been doing some of our own investigation. And, you know, which goes to -- and, your Honor, I would like to schedule a time to make argument on some of the motions that are pending because there are some documents that we need, that we desperately need, and there's a witness that we desperately need to call. But the prejudice is to Mr. Shestakov. And in my discussions with him over and over in this case, it's yes, he would like to go to trial, but he's like we're not ready. We need to get this stuff and we need to get Mr. Fokin. And so that is -- I don't think you should adjourn sine die, but certainly so there's enough time for me to submit a letters roq.

able to, through letters rogue and trying to work through Dubai

counsel, and I may do the same with respect to Cyprus and Turkey if Mr. Fokin will testify there as well.

But it is the prejudice to Mr. Shestakov, you know, on Fokin, it's the whole ball game. It's the whole case. And, you know, I'm fighting hard. I think you can see it in the motions. I'm fighting hard, because we think they got it wrong.

THE COURT: All right. Ms. Zverovich, talk to me about the prejudice to the government. Of course the public is prejudiced by extended pretrial delays.

MS. ZVEROVICH: Right, your Honor.

The public has an interest in having a speedy trial.

And Ms. Glavin is just not correct that the government would not be prejudiced by a lengthy delay. This case, the government expects to call many witnesses, and not all of them are law enforcement witnesses. There will be civilian witnesses.

The conduct in this case is from 2021. So we are coming up on it being four years old at this point, your Honor. As the Court well knows, people's memories fade over time. It becomes much more difficult to put on a case the longer you get from the conduct at issue.

And so Ms. Glavin in her papers indicated that she would be seeking a brief adjournment, that's a quote from the defense papers. And we just would like to understand how long

of an adjournment the defense is seeking.

THE COURT: All right. Ms. Glavin.

MS. GLAVIN: Your Honor, with respect to -- just on this issue, the public interest in a speedy trial. The public interest is that justice is done. And that's what the speedy trial provides and that's why it's the defendant that has the Constitutional right, and it's why there are exclusions.

THE COURT: Well, the Second Circuit has said that extended pretrial delays may impair the deterrent effect of punishment. So there is that.

MS. GLAVIN: It may impair it, but Mr. Shestakov, in this particular case, I think the most important thing is that it get -- is that it get done right. What I would like to do is come back to the Court after we get the declaration from Mr. Olson, after I can -- so what we will do is this week we will prepare letters rogatory to send to your Honor.

I was looking at the Fargesen case with Judge Preska. She did set a trial date, but had the parties come back for a pretrial conference to give a status report. I just, my goal is to get this done and for the government to do everything in their power to help us for this to get done expeditiously.

THE COURT: Ms. Zverovich.

MS. ZVEROVICH: Your Honor, as I mentioned to the Court, we would ask for certainty as to the trial date at this conference because we do have a lot of out-of-state witnesses.

We're in the process of interviewing them and arranging travel, and it is important for us to have a date certain. And if the defense intends to pursue this deposition, it is clear that it cannot happen by the current trial date.

And so we would ask for the Court to make a determination as to that adjournment request at this conference.

THE COURT: Yeah. I mean, it's also challenging for the Court. I've been holding four weeks open for a long, long time. And, you know, if I'm going to move that we're not -- I'm just not going to -- or we're going to be looking at 2026 to do this. I'm not doing that.

So my first thought was pushing it by a couple of weeks and starting later in February. I know you're going to tell me that doesn't work for you, Ms. Glavin.

MS. GLAVIN: No, I think the issue, your Honor, is that

I know that was presented to Judge Preska in the Fargesen case that the government took the position that

This can go on for a long time.

So what Judge Preska did, was she set it down for a conference for the parties to advise her on what progress, if any, had been made, and then set a trial date after that. I

don't think we're going to have an answer in a couple weeks, but I'm going to get the letters rogatory out, to the extent we need it in Cyprus and Turkey to do that. But what I'm understanding is it's the government that is saying that their internal processes are going to take months. That's the problem.

THE COURT: Well, you don't expect to take a deposition without government's participation, do you?

MS. GLAVIN: Exactly. No, that's the issue.

THE COURT: All right.

MS. GLAVIN: Unless the government waives it.

THE COURT: Well, you think you'll be able to use that at trial, a deposition where the government wasn't present?

MS. GLAVIN: If the government -- no. I would make a motion to the Court and say they had the opportunity to attend and didn't. But I had no idea that it would take them months to be able to get the approvals to participate. None.

THE COURT: I mean, it's also the case that we're just not going to put this trial off indefinitely. We're going to have to pick a time. I know the Fargesen case, but I don't remember offhand if in that case -- I really doubt it -- there had already been two previous adjournments before this issue came up and the trial date was set.

So we probably have a different backdrop here than Judge Preska was looking at there.

1 What about April?

MS. ZVEROVICH: That works for the government, your Honor.

THE COURT: By the way, I should say that there have been references in different submissions to three weeks, four weeks. I think more recently, Ms. Glavin, you mentioned three weeks. I mean, what are the parties estimating in terms of length of trial at this point?

MS. ZVEROVICH: Your Honor, the government's current estimate for the government's case is approximately two weeks, with the caveat that we did propose eight stipulations to defense counsel and we asked for their position one way or the other on those stipulations. If reached, those would allow the government to streamline its case by avoiding the need to call multiple custodians. And we have not heard from defense counsel on those, and so that can effect the length of the trial.

MS. GLAVIN: Yes, your Honor. With respect to the stipulations, I have told them on some stipulations, we actually can't stipulate. And then on some others, it really is going to be determination on what we see in the 3500 material.

With respect to what we expect for the defense case, I think we're going to have at least a week for the defense case. It could be longer. You know, like the government, we're

actually interviewing witnesses and doing our own prep, and we have continued to do that. I just am conferring with my team, your Honor, with respect to just some things that are coming up that we planned.

THE COURT: All right. You can do that. Go ahead.

MS. GLAVIN: Your Honor, we would respectfully request, given another matter, we would respectfully request a trial date of June 2nd.

THE COURT: Let's see if I can do it.

Well, I have another criminal trial planned for that week or so. I could do it in June, but it would have to be a little bit later. And I want to get the government's position. I will say, this is going to be the last adjournment. There will be no more adjournments after this one. Once we settle on a date, I'll go back to that.

Ms. Zverovich.

MS. ZVEROVICH: I'm sorry, your Honor.

THE COURT: What is the government's position on June?

MS. ZVEROVICH: Just one moment, your Honor.

THE COURT: Yeah.

MS. ZVEROVICH: Your Honor, the government does not object to an adjournment to June, with the caveat that our position would be that no further adjournments on the basis of the deposition will be appropriate.

THE COURT: Well, there are going to be no further

1 adjournments of this trial. Ms. Glavin, do you understand?

MS. GLAVIN: Yes, your Honor the record should reflect the last adjournment was at the government's request.

THE COURT: Well, you consented to that adjournment and gave your own reasons that you wanted an adjournment as well.

MS. GLAVIN: Yes.

THE COURT: And the previous one was your request that the government consented to.

MS. GLAVIN: Yes. But I just want to be clear the government asked for an adjournment, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. They asked for a brief adjournment and I tried to move the trial to August to later 2024 and you said you were booked for the entire fall, all the way through the month of December, which left us having to delay it six months, and here we are.

Mr. Shestakov, do you understand there will be no further adjournments of this trial?

THE DEFENDANT: I do, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. And the government, I assume, understands that as well?

MS. ZVEROVICH: We do, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. So, Ms. Glavin, I know you don't like a Tuesday start date, but we're going to have to do that here. We'll get fresh jurors for you that day.

1 MS. GLAVIN: Okay.

THE COURT: All right. We will start on Tuesday,

June 17th. I do want updates, though, in the near term on

whether hurdles are being cleared with respect to letters rog,

MLA, and whatever else.

Let's talk about some other dates and deadlines now.

So we have from late yesterday an application from the defense relating to Mr. McGonigal. I don't remember if that was sealed, so I'm not going to say more. I know everyone knows what I'm talking about.

MS. GLAVIN: It's on the public record, your Honor.

THE COURT: It is. Okay. Thank you.

When can the government respond?

MS. ZVEROVICH: Your Honor, we would ask for two weeks, please.

THE COURT: All right. And then, Ms. Glavin, if would you like to reply, you will have a week after that.

MS. GLAVIN: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. I would like that text, please.

MS. GLAVIN: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: There are some new applications that came in about an hour before the conference. I haven't had a chance to even look at those. I don't imagine the government did either. But I will expect a response and a reply on the

ordinary timetable unless I hear otherwise from you all as to that application or applications.

MS. GLAVIN: On the ordinary timeframe, I think maybe we should just maybe agree on some dates.

THE COURT: All right.

MS. GLAVIN: Yeah.

THE COURT: Whatever you like.

MS. ZVEROVICH: Your Honor, we would propose three weeks for the response and two weeks for the reply.

THE COURT: All right. My understanding is that other than an application relating to Mr. McGonigal and the new applications for today, everything else is fully briefed. Is that correct?

MS. GLAVIN: Yes, your Honor. And we would actually request to have some argument in front of the Court at a time at your convenience.

THE COURT: Yeah. Absolutely. We can do that.

MS. GLAVIN: With respect to the issue on the documents we are seeking from the Deripaska indictment, it's just the sooner we can do that, the better, because to the extent your Honor agrees and directs them to be turned over, we really need those in getting other subpoenas out.

THE COURT: Yes, you will have additional rulings from me soon.

MS. GLAVIN: So could we schedule a date now perhaps?

1	THE COURT: I don't want to do that yet because I								
2	we'll schedule a date soon, but the date itself doesn't need to								
3	be when are you thinking for argument? It can be in								
4	February now, can't it?								
5	MS. GLAVIN: That's why I was just like let's do it.								
6	THE COURT: I see.								
7	MS. GLAVIN: Yeah, that's what I was hoping. Because								
8	I have a window.								
9	THE COURT: Yeah. We all do suddenly.								
10	Tuesday, February 11th.								
11	MS. ZVEROVICH: That works for the government, your								
12	Honor. Thank you.								
13	MS. GLAVIN: Works for the defense, your Honor.								
14	THE COURT: All right. 11:30.								
15	MS. GLAVIN: Would that be on all of the fully briefed								
16	motions or?								
17	THE COURT: I mean, I'm open to hearing whatever								
18	people want to argue about.								
19	MS. GLAVIN: Okay.								
20	THE COURT: I guess I should set aside some time then								
21	for that day. Depending on how many additional motions you								
22	bring, Ms. Glavin, between now and then, I do reserve the right								
23	not to hear argument on an endless number of motions that day.								
24	MS. GLAVIN: Yes.								
25	THE COURT: We'll say 11:30, and I'll hold the								

1 afternoon.

Ms. Williams.

THE DEPUTY CLERK: Yes, Judge.

THE COURT: Okay.

Now, I think that there is no issue with Mr. Olson, the supplemental Olson declaration coming in in ten days.

Correct? Although if he can do it in a week, you know.

MS. ZVEROVICH: Your Honor, we would ask for ten days from the time where we finalize the set of questions with defense counsel. We will work as quickly as possible to do that. And then --

THE COURT: All right. I hope that. I hope you will, yes, because --

MS. GLAVIN: Do it tomorrow.

THE COURT: All right. I assume there's no need to come back to me with what the questions are. I'll just see them addressed in the supplemental declaration.

We're going to have to deal with speedy trial now I guess for a day.

Wait, before we do that, I want to ask if, I want to ask the government if there's any need to seal any portion of this transcript relating to the declaration?

MS. ZVEROVICH: Yes, your Honor. Because the -- because today's proceeding referenced a sealed portion of the declaration, we would ask for the transcript to be partially

redacted. And we can propose redactions for the Court's consideration.

THE COURT: Okay. Why don't you do that, propose redactions of the transcript.

MS. ZVEROVICH: Your Honor, also just one scheduling question with respect to the argument.

THE COURT: Yeah.

MS. ZVEROVICH: We would just note that February 11th I think is before the latest motions will become fully briefed.

THE COURT: Oh, then we don't want to do that. So there was something you were going to take three weeks and two weeks, so we have to go five weeks out, right. Let's see.

Well, we have plenty of time in February. I mean, we would have to go into March then. I'm not opposed to having two separate argument dates so that we can move things along.

Okay. So why don't we do that. Why don't we stick with February 11th, and then we can pick a date in March.

So the new motion will not be fully briefed until Monday, March 3rd. Right? If we're going out five weeks from today.

MS. GLAVIN: Well, actually, your Honor, with respect to the new motion that was filed this morning, that is a motion to compel testimony from a subpoenaed witness. She is represented by counsel.

1 THE COURT: Yes.

MS. GLAVIN: So we should confer with Mr. Maffeo about his availability and whether he's going to be briefing as well.

THE COURT: Well, didn't something come in at like 1:00 something this afternoon, what was that?

MS. GLAVIN: That was it.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. GLAVIN: So we have a witness that we subpoenaed for the February 10th trial, that is a motion to compel her testimony. It is Olga Shriki, who your Honor is probably familiar with.

THE COURT: Yes.

MS. GLAVIN: She has informed us, her counsel informs us, she intends to assert the Fifth. We have reason to believe she's a cooperator with the government and that the motion addresses that. And she is represented by counsel Bruce Maffeo, who just should be made aware of any of the scheduling and appearing before the Court.

THE COURT: All right. So we can't pick a date then for that particular motion. So you'll come back to me and let me know the status on that and then we'll schedule argument.

So is there an application from the government to exclude time?

 $\operatorname{MS.}$ GLAVIN: One other housekeeping matter I wanted to raise with the Court.

THE COURT: Yes.

MS. GLAVIN: Is that I had heard that the government may be seeking its own Rule 15 deposition in this case. And if that is the case, sort of what that would be and what that looks like. They had told me they had not made up a decision on whether they would be making a Rule 15 application. So I just wanted to tee that up if that's something that's on the radar screen.

THE COURT: Okay. Does the government wish to say anything about that now?

MS. ZVEROVICH: No, your Honor. Other than it's something that we are contemplating. We do not have a witness identified yet, and so it's premature to raise that at this point.

THE COURT: All right. Well, I'll see your application when it comes, if there is one I suppose.

I should mention one matter relating to trial and trial days, which I'm sure you all are used to from practicing in this district. Consistent with the typical approach in this district, which is judges either sit Monday through Thursday and deal with the rest of their docket on Fridays, or they hold trial five days a week but end it around 2:30.

I would opt for the latter. And so I don't imagine anyone was thinking we would be doing five days a week of full trial days, but just want to let you know that that will be my

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plan. And if that pushes us out, I don't know what the underlying assumptions were when you thought about four weeks but.

All right. Ms. Zverovich, speedy trial.

MS. ZVEROVICH: Your Honor, the government moves to exclude time through the new trial date of June 17th, 2025 under 18, U.S.C., 3161(h)(7), and we would ask the Court to make a finding that the interest of justice served by the continuance outweigh the interests of the public and the defendant in a speedy trial based on the defense request for this deposition.

THE COURT: Ms. Glavin?

MS. GLAVIN: Mr. Shestakov fully consents.

THE COURT: All right. The time between today and June 17, 2025 is excluded under the Speedy Trial Act pursuant to 18, U.S.C., Section 3161(h)(7) in order to allow for the parties to pursue the Rule 15 deposition of Mr. Fokin, to complete briefing and argument pending motions, and to prepare for trial.

I find that the ends of justice served by the granting of this continuance outweigh the best interest of the public and the defendant in a speedy trial.

Anything else for today?

MS. ZVEROVICH: No, your Honor. Thank you.

MS. GLAVIN: No, your Honor.

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1		THE	COURT:	All	right.	Thank	you	all.	We	are
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